

THE JOURNAL.

Friday, April 25, 1845.

FOR CONGRESS,

HON. JAS. J. M'KAY,
OF BLADEN COUNTY.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 28 William street, are authorized to act as our only agents in the city of New York, to procure advertisements for the Journal, and receipt for the same.

Dr. Duncan's Speech.

At the suggestion of some of our friends, we have printed in pamphlet form this admirable expose of Coonery and Sponery. It is a most capital speech, and a copy of it should be in the hands of every man in the district. In order that every man may be able to obtain a copy we will sell them cheap: merely at the cost of the paper and labor of throwing it into pamphlet form from the columns of the Journal. Democrats, who want something good to read, call at the Journal office. We will sell them at \$2 00 a hundred, or five cents a single copy.

The Theatre.

In another column of to-day's Journal our readers will find an advertisement of Mr. Forbes, the manager of the Theatrical corps now in our town. This is the last entertainment that we will have of the kind this season, and we hope our citizens will turn out and give Mr. Forbes a good benefit. The pieces to be acted are both of them excellent. The acting, we know, will be good. Mr. Forbes is not only a good actor, but an accomplished gentleman. Mr. Fuller is one of the best comedians we have seen in a long while. His acting would make a misanthrope crack his sides with laughing. Miss Birchard, too, sings one of her beautiful little songs. We advise our friends, who want to spend an hour or two agreeably, by all means to go. Let us give them one good house before they leave.

Our Candidate.

Although we had placed the name of Gen. McKay before our readers as the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, in the last two or three numbers of the Journal, in accordance with what we believed to be the wishes of the Democratic party throughout the district, still we had not, up to this week, been authorized to do so by Gen. McKay himself. He has now authorized us to say that he is a candidate; and we, in the name of the Democratic voters of the 6th district, tell our friends throughout the State, he is just the same thing as elected. We feel proud of the talents and the services of Gen. McKay, and we will give him the tallest kind of a vote.

A Word in Season.

Our readers will see from the above paragraph, that General McKay has consented to serve the people of the 6th Congressional District another term in the Congress of the United States. This, we know, he has done at a considerable personal sacrifice, and at the solicitation of his friends. Of his election, of course there is not a man in the District, Whig or Democrat, who entertains a doubt. Indeed, it is this fact which induces us to write the present article. The friends of Gen. McKay, knowing as they do, that there is no possible chance for the election of T. D. Meares, may, on this occasion, be less or more apathetic. If our friends had only the slightest doubts about the reelection of our late distinguished Representative, it would be better for us; for then they would stir themselves and go to the polls. But we fear they will take it as a matter of course, that Gen. McKay will be elected at any rate, and that there is no use nor necessity for any exertion on their part. Well, this is a fact, as far as his election is concerned. But then it is not only desirable that we should elect Gen. McKay: it is equally so, that we should give him the whole strength of our party at the polls. And this for two reasons:—We all admire and respect his talents. We feel that he has served us faithfully and ably during the whole term of his past service; and as an evidence that this is our feeling, and that this is our belief, we should not only re-elect him, but we should make it a point to exhibit to the world, and to Gen. McKay himself, that we are sincere in what we say. Again; should the majority which Gen. McKay will receive in Aug. next be less than that which we gave Mr. Hoke, or Mr. Polk, although the cause might be owing to our apathy, our Federal opponents would make a tremendous fuss over it, and would, we have no doubt, take occasion to crow over the fact as a "whig gain." Now, for these reasons, we would urge upon every democrat in the District to be up and doing.—To be as vigilant and energetic as though the contest was doubtful. We would urge our friends who have time and opportunity, to use it well in arousing the proper spirit in the democratic ranks. We have in Federalism a never tiring, a sleepless foe—a foe who is ever on the alert, looking out for an opportunity to make inroads upon us—a foe that requires the most constant and vigilant watching. We appeal, then, to our friends, and ask them if they will not see that every democrat in the district is using every exertion to secure a full and spirited "turn out" at the polls in August next. Between now and the day of election, we shall take occasion to refer to this matter again. For the present, we think we have said enough.

Congressional.

A Convention of Delegates met at Mrs. Barclay's, in Cumberland county, on the 18th inst., for the purpose of selecting a Democratic candidate to represent the Wake district, in the next Congress. We have seen no official account of its proceedings, but learn from a friend, that there was a very large attendance. From the same source, we learn that after several trials of strength, between the respective friends of Cameron, Busbee, Shepard and Reid, the Convention dropped all of them, and nominated, unanimously, James C. Dobbin, Esq., of Cumberland. We have not yet learned whether Mr. Dobbin has accepted the nomination. One thing, we do know; a better choice could not have been made. Mr. Dobbin stands as high in the estimation of those who know him, for talents, acquirements, and a high and honorable bearing, as any man in the district. We understand that when his name was proposed, it was carried through the Convention by acclamation. The *Chronicle* thinks that the whigs can carry the district, if they only bring out the right kind of a man. In reply to this, "inclined to think," of the *Chronicle*, we would merely remark, that any kind of a man the whigs may choose to bring out in opposition to Mr. Dobbin, will stand about as much chance of being elected as our friend Meares will, in our own district. What say you, brother Bayne?

"More Trouble Brewing."

The Raleigh Register of Tuesday last has a paragraph with this heading to it, in relation to the nomination of Mr. Dobbin at Mrs. Barclay's, as the Democratic candidate for Congress in that (the Wake) district. We may be somewhat obtuse in our vision, but really we can't see any clouds of trouble in the horizon. Mr. Dobbin has been unanimously nominated by the Convention. He is a gentleman whose talents and political principles cannot fail to secure for him the cordial, nay, the enthusiastic support of the Democratic party in the Metropolitan district. We apprehend no difficulty from any ill feeling on the part of Mr. Shepard, or any other of the gentlemen whose names were before the Convention. We predict that the triumph of Democracy in that district, in August next, will be more complete than it has been for many years past.

The Third District.

The Hon. D. S. Reid has been nominated for re-election in this district. The Whigs have not yet selected an opponent to Mr. Reid. Kerr and Pindexter are both spoken of. Reid can beat either of them.

Hon. J. R. J. Daniel.

From the Raleigh Register of Tuesday last we learn that this gentleman, who has represented the Halifax district in the 28th Congress, has been again nominated as the Democratic candidate in that district. We are glad of this. Mr. Daniel has made a good and a trust worthy Representative. He will be again re-elected, and no mistake.

Annexation in England.

In another portion of this week's Journal our readers will find several extracts from the London papers. We think these quotations from the English Press will be interesting to our readers. England knows and feels that her descendants in this country now are, and are destined in the future to become her great rivals in the contest for the palm of commercial wealth and power. We say she knows this and she feels it. Consequently every move which we make is watched with the utmost vigilance. Our readers will perceive that the extracts which we make, so far as they touch the Texas question, are very similar in their tone to the effusions of the federal presses in this country on the same subject. President Polk comes in for a considerable share of abuse and vituperation. The English press is by no means pleased with his inaugural. We must confess we are glad of this rather than otherwise. For the more truly American any of our statesmen are, the more deadly anathema to the English conceive for them. It is really funny to hear the English papers talking about the grasping, encroaching spirit evinced by this country. To hear them talk about the acquisition of Texas as a foul stain upon our national morality—to hear a country like England, which, for the last three centuries, has sought and seized every opportunity to aggrandize its own power by the acquisition of Territory in every portion of the globe, and that, too, often by force and fraud than otherwise,—we say to hear England prating about our aggrandizing spirit is really too ridiculous. We should think, that the recollection of her own foul and infamous conduct towards the weak but innocent empire of China would cause a blush to mantle on the cheeks of every Englishman who talks about the aggressions of other nations, even should he speak of facts. The colonial possessions of England, on this continent alone, cover a greater extent of territory than that of the American Union; and still she grumbles because we are about to acquire Texas. Let her grumble. We shall and must have that beautiful country, despite the threats of the federalists here and their allies in England.

Curiosity.

A new paper has been started in the State of New York, one side of which is Whig, and the other Democratic. It has got two editors, as a matter of course. We wonder if they write their editorials in the same office.

Mexico and the United States—Wars and Rumors of Wars.

Considerable sensation has been created throughout the country, owing to the rumor that Mexico had declared war against the United States, the cause of which declaration, was stated to be the passage of the resolutions for the annexation of Texas to this country, by the Congress of the United States. So far as we can ascertain, there is no truth in this story. It is true, that the Mexican Minister, Gen. Almonte, has protested against the measure, and has also taken his departure from Washington. But we don't think that Almonte, who was the intimate friend of Santa Anna, will have much influence with the present Government of Mexico. The New Orleans papers, now before us, contain the latest intelligence from Mexico; at least the latest that we have seen. In them, we find it stated that the Mexican Government had been informed of the action of the United States in the matter, and that the former had kicked up considerable fuss on the occasion. Resolutions had been introduced in the Mexican Congress, for the purpose of suspending all treaties with the United States. They have not yet been acted upon, so far as we have heard. It is also said that the Mexican Government has laid violent hands upon the property of citizens of the United States, residing in that country—that it has seized our merchantmen lying in her ports; and all this on account of annexation. Of the correctness of this either, we know nothing more than what we gather from newspaper correspondents. We do not think, however, that Mexico will be so very quick to commit spoliation on the property of our citizens, seeing that she has had to pay so dearly on the same score already; and that she owes this country a considerable sum on that account, up to the present moment. But time will shew. Should Mexico, however, be foolish enough to declare war against this country, because Texas may think proper to enter into co-partnership with the States of this Union, let us for a moment, examine what would be the justice of that war on the part of our Southern neighbors.—And here let us observe, that the Federal presses throughout our own country, are as strenuous in their advocacy of the justice of the claims of Mexico, as the presses of that country itself, can possibly be. But let us see. Mexico says, and Jonny Bull backs her in the say so, that our annexing Texas, would be a most flagrant breach of treaty stipulations, that it would be in fact, seizing upon one of her provinces, and appropriating it to our own use. Now, were there any shadow of truth in this, we would, if we know ourselves, be one of the first to condemn the measure, in the strongest terms. Such is not the case. However, without going into the details of the question, let us present a few facts which we think are conclusive as to the right which Texas and this country possess to form any compact which they may think proper.

Texas has achieved her independence of Mexico—she has maintained that independence during the last nine years. We, the United States, have acknowledged her independence long since, we have recognized her as a sovereign State, capable of making such treaties as her interest or pleasure might dictate. We have not only done this, but we have actually formed a commercial treaty with her. Well now, if she be not independent—if she is still an integral part of Mexico—were we not wrong in acknowledging her independence? But still worse; were we not outrageously wrong in forming a treaty of commerce with this province of Mexico, if province she was? Still we did all this, and these very federalists, who inveigh with so much eloquence against the measure of annexation now, thought that our course was all right then. But more than this; every nation in Europe, whose recognition is worth a cent, has recognized her as a sovereign State. This being the case, we say that Texas has a right to dispose of her future destinies, as unto her may seem good. In our estimation, she has just the same right to incorporate herself with the American Union, that the owner of a tract of land, in fee simple, a citizen of New Hanover county, would have to make a conveyance of it, to any individual he chose to select. This being the case, should Mexico be so foolish as to declare war against us, we say that we are ready to meet her. And in such an event, we make this prophecy, that the people of this country will rally as one man, to resist to the very death, any attempt on the part of Mexico, or any other nation on the face of the globe, to interfere with, or control our acts. Mexico may declare war, but if she does, much as she has been derided and scorned at by the world, during the last ten or twelve years for her folly, she will then have arrived at a stage of madness, which will make her a fit subject for a house of correction for nations, if such an institution could exist. Her national Congress is now in session, and we shall soon ascertain her course.—Thank providence, we have an executive who will act with vigor and spirit, should an emergency arise.

The New York Express.

We see an article in the last *Chronicle*, taken from the New York Express in relation to a conversation which took place in Washington City between Gen. McKay and Mr. Brooks, one of the Editors of that paper, touching certain expressions which the Federal presses alleged the former gentleman had made use of, of condemnatory of the Democratic officeholders. When the paragraph first made its appearance in the North Carolina papers, we were from

home, and it was not noticed in this paper at all. Our recollection of the paragraph is, that it was based upon the assertion of a correspondent of the New York Express. The Editors of that paper say not; that they copied the statement from another paper. The Express quotes a paragraph from the Journal, and gives us credit for it, which, if the Editors of that paper had looked a little more closely, they would have found we ourselves had quoted from the Fayetteville North Carolinian. Not more than half an hour ago, we saw Gen. McKay, and he told us that the Editor of the Carolinian, as well as ourselves, had misapprehended him; that he (Gen. McKay) did not say that Mr. Brooks was the author of that paragraph. At any rate, Gen. McKay never made use of any such expressions as attributed to him. We presume that the whole matter had its origin in the fertile imagination of some Washington letter writer, who was earning his five dollars, and who was desirous of giving a *quid pro quo*. The Express styles the Journal Gen. McKay's paper, and ourself Gen. McKay's Editor. The Express is mistaken. The Journal is no more Gen. McKay's paper than it is that of any other Democrat in the Union. It is our own paper, and simply and solely under our own control.

When we penned the article which appeared in the "Journal" of last week, we were under the impression that the Commissioners of Navigation who elected Mr. Dickson to the office of Harbor Master, were those who went out of office at the last term of the county Court. We had been informed by a gentleman who we supposed was acquainted with the facts, that such was the case. We find, however, upon inquiry, that we were mistaken. Mr. Dickson was not a member of the Board at the time alluded to. Gen. McKee was the member whose vote elected Mr. Dickson.

The "Chronicle" seems to think that we were capricious in our "fault-finding," in speaking of the manner in which Dr. DeRosset discharged the duties of Health Officer. It was not our intention to have spoken of the matter at all; but surely when the "Chronicle" holds up a member of this party as being a paragon of perfection, in order to cast odium on the Democratic Board of Commissioners for removing him from office, he could but expect that we would strip him of some of his immaculateness.

A New Name.

The Historical Society of New York, some time since, suggested that the United States of America ought henceforth to be called "*Alleghania*," and our citizens should be styled "*Alleghanians*." We object to any change in our name. Under the name of America, we achieved our independence—under the name of Americans we have, in a period less than a century, emerged from a state of dependence as Colonies of Great Britain, to a position which commands the respect of the whole civilized world. We notice that Bennett of the New York Herald has adopted the name, and in every article in his last paper, where he has occasion to mention America or Americans, he substitutes the new name. It won't do, Americans we are, and Americans we will remain.

New mode of Catching Runaways.

Somewhat of a novel mode of catching runaway negroes, has been put in operation, by the fire which is now raging in the Dismal Swamp, in this State. That Swamp, for a great many years past, has been the hiding place for number of slaves, in some instances for years. One old black woman, finding her retreat in the Swamp somewhat too warm, has "quit the premises," and sought out her master.—She brings home with her, eleven children, which she has raised in her recent roomy apartments in the Swamp.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, March 10, 1845. }
The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, has received the note of General Almonte, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, of the 6th inst., addressed to his predecessor, the Hon. John C. Calhoun, protesting in the name of his Government against the resolution of the late Congress for annexing Texas to the United States; and he has submitted the same to the President.

In answer, the undersigned is instructed to say, that the admission of Texas as one of the States of this Union, having received the sanction both of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, is now irrevocably decided, so far as the United States are concerned. Nothing but the refusal of Texas to ratify the terms and conditions on which her admission depends, can defeat this object. It is, therefore, too late at present to re-open a discussion which has already been exhausted, and again to prove that Texas has long since achieved her independence of Mexico, and now stands before the world, both *de jure* and *de facto*, as a sovereign and independent State and the family of nations. Sustaining this character, and having manifested a strong desire to become one of the members of our Confederacy, neither Mexico nor any other nation will have just cause of complaint against the United States for admitting her into the Union.

The President nevertheless regrets that the government of Mexico should have taken of fence at these proceedings, and he earnestly trusts that it may hereafter be disposed to view them in a more favorable and friendly light. Whilst entering upon the duties of the Presidential office, he cheerfully declares in advance, that his most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two governments, and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister Republics. The undersigned has the honor to transmit to General Almonte his passport according to his request, and to assure him of his distinguished consideration and regard.
(Signed) JAMES BUCHANAN,
To the Brigadier General,
Don T. N. ALMONTE, &c. &c. &c.

FOREIGN.

The steamship Great Western, which arrived at New York on the 16th inst., after a passage of 17 days, brings dates from Liverpool to the 29th of March, consequently we have intelligence 21 days later than by the last arrival.

The news brought out by the Great Western is not of so great importance as that by the last steamer, still it possesses considerable interest.

Cotton was duller than at last accounts, and the price of the article had declined a shade.

The new Tariff. (Peel's Tariff, as it is called,) was about to go into operation.

Jonny Bull seems to be quite in a rage at the passage of the Texas Resolutions. We prognosticate, however, that it will all end in blustering.

France and England were still negotiating about the "right of search" question. It is understood to be given up by England.

Opinions of the English Press of President Polk's Inaugural Address.

From the London Times, March 27 and 28.
The consent of Congress to the annexation of Texas is an event so long expected, that the question of its justice has gradually merged in the vision of its certainty. There was a time when the most enlightened and thoughtful men of the Union could venture to entertain a strong moral objection against it; and their arguments are on record. It was clear, however, that the mass of the Union, its newest and most active elements, were in favor of the measure. Their eyes were always reverting to Texas. Texas unappropriated, like independent Megara within sight of Athens, was the eyesore of the Union; not but there are other eyesores to the ambitious gaze of that people.—Whatever they see they love, whatever they love they covet, whatever they covet they expect, and endeavor to obtain. But Texas was the first thing in their way, and formed the bold foreground of their hopes. Texas adjacent, revolted, independent, still menaced and molested by the weak and impotent rulers whose yoke it had broken, already peopled and governed by the citizens of the Union, or adventurers of the same language and principles, was an acquisition absolutely necessary, not so much to the happiness, as to the comfort, the ease, the sleep, the digestion, of certainly more than half the republic.

The only part of the business, therefore, on which there could be any surprise, would be the particular time and manner in which republican wisdom and taste would select for the acquisition.

The fit action seems to have seized the whole expiring body. First the President, as soon as he finds he must needs quit the scene, urges the deed. Then the House of Representatives, about to dissolve, eagerly embraces its last opportunity, and like the silk-worm, having laid its eggs, immediately dies. The Senate has just time to pronounce. This it does on the 27th of February, and on the 4th of March a new President addresses the whole population on the proceedings of the late Congress. The interval could be but a few hours, but there was time enough, it seems, for the late President to use the powers given to him by the amended resolution of the Congress, for the liberty of negotiation. Already had he sent envoys and instructions to Texas. Such is the avidity for grasping a personal share in public actions, which a democracy has always been found to generate.

The new President, however, is far from quarrelling with his hereditary task. His only complaint probably is, that he was not allowed to initiate as well as to carry on. One could almost fear from the tone of his address that he minded to make up for his wrong by starting a project or two of his own. The tone of a President must needs be lofty. He must assume the dignity which is not conceded, and he would only be understood and despised by his fellow-citizens, if he adopted the conventional courtesies and humiliations of European Potentates. His office is the most honorable in the earth; his responsibility is the greatest. To disturb the unanimity of the Federal Union, even for an imagined object of morality, is the most stupendous crime of which human nature can be guilty. To extend that Union, indefinitely, in all directions, is the citizen's first & noblest instinct; to be comprehended in it, the greatest felicity that can happen to any race of men. It is the only security for peace. All this may mean much or little, but in the old world it is the language of men who are not conducting, but founding an empire. We in the old world have long since chastised one another's desires to at least the language of modesty and mutual defence. The President is not overawed by the presence of one sovereign power in the length and breadth of his continent. Hence he feels no indecency in expressing, in glorifying, every aggressive impulse of the heart. The citizen, he says, must rejoice when a frontier line is removed, when he can communicate freely, commercially and politically, with his neighbors, without the restriction of trade, or the interference of foreign claims, and foreign politics and morals.—When such rejoicings are arguments, then we may reasonably fear for the invidious frontier lines of the St. Lawrence, not to speak of that other on the westward of the Rocky Mountains. But other difficulties will arise before that day. Neither democracy nor federation can solve the great problem of society. Government is not so easy a task.—The creature of a mob election, addressing his creators, may talk in the same breath of clustering all nations in a constitutional unity, and interdicting moral and religious interference between the inhabitants of adjacent valleys; but human nature has assigned less to system, and more to spiritual influences. She will soon detect the hollowness of union without unity, and of a political combination that aims to embrace the world, while it is afraid to interfere with the grossest social corruptions in its own bosom.

In the inaugural address delivered by the new President on the 4th of March, we find faithfully re-produced all the *wo* characteristics of the Alleghanian statesmen who have been in power since the withdrawal of Mr. Webster from the Cabinet of Washington. If Mr. Polk was chosen as the thorough representative of the party which makes slavery, repudiation, and foreign aggression its claims to distinction, we are bound to acknowledge that he has not swerved from the intentions of his constituents. His language on all these subjects has the same unblushing impudence which belonged to his predecessors, and which we had fondly imagined that no one else could rival; but in his mouth it has this very serious aggravation, that it convinces us he is prepared to begin where the others leave off. We had carefully guarded ourselves against any preconceptions hostile to Mr. Polk; and we had endeavored to persuade ourselves that we should find more moderation in his own conduct than in that of his adherents; but the indulgent illusion is completely dispelled by the first words he utters:

and the anxiety which was incessantly aroused by Mr. Tyler's strange and incongruous efforts, is rendered infinitely greater by the declaration from the new President of a stern equal violence, and, we fear, much more significant.

From the London Post, March 28.

Whatever may be thought of the message of President Polk, as a bold adaptation of his ultra-democratic party, it is in other respects but a poor performance. It is very boastful, and yet so unskillfully constructed, that the reader is allowed to espy the nakedness of the land through the chinks of the triumphant covering of words which the President would cast upon it. He begins by describing his new office as "the most honorable and responsible on earth." Presently afterwards he states that he is a young man. He need scarcely have made the announcement. Such bombast sufficiently indicates that he is young, indeed in his appreciation of the true dignity of a high position.

In the next paragraph he admits the political perplexities and difficulties which beset America. He avows that, at the present time, "great diversity of opinion prevails in regard to the principles and policy which should characterize the administration of the government." This looks like an honest confession; but in a few paragraphs more the message writer jumps off into a very different view of the matter. He boasts of the plainly written constitution of America, "which binds together, in the bond of peace and union, the great and increasing family of free and independent States." The man who writes in this way must either be dishonest, or be the victim of confusion of mind, or to make the matter still more palpable, he turns, in the very next paragraph, to his first view, and speaks of a certain mode of interpretation of the constitution, as "the only guarantee against the recurrence of those unfortunate collisions between the Federal and State authorities."

There is a distinction between the beauty of political theory, and the possibility of political practice, which Mr. Polk will perhaps never hereafter. His present excuse is that he is the youngest man that ever filled the President's chair.

The government of America—that is, the supreme government—has been intrusted, he says, with the exclusive management of foreign affairs. Yes; to each State is conceded the exclusive care of its own interests, and these may, in a very particular and almost exclusive manner, be affected by the management of foreign affairs. The northern States may see advantage in a war with Great Britain, and the southern see little else than ruin. The exclusive management of foreign affairs by the supreme government becomes in such a case rather a ticklish duty. The southern States may find their duty to themselves the first thing to be attended to. Mr. Polk's task is easy enough while he has only to gratify the ascendant party which brought him into power. The government of America, however, requires something more than this, as he will find. His troubles are but beginning.

Slave Trade.—Annexation of Texas.—Polk's Inaugural.—The conduct of the American Legislative bodies is a marvel and a mystery to the politicians of Europe. It passes comprehension, defies calculation, upsets all preconceived notions of organization. Every one saw, in the result of the last contest for the Presidency, that Texas would be annexed; but that the Whig Senate should be a consenting party h produced astonishment, and rendered the news which came to hand this week from the western world, not only novel, but startling. The Senate is regarded, on this side the water, as a very conservative body—a drag upon the more headstrong resolves of the other House; and the dignity of its bearing, commands, with the general wisdom of its decisions, the respect even of those who are not prone to eulogize republican institutions. Hence the surprise which has been created. But the game of politics is evidently the same all the world over—a series of skillful moves and counter-moves, and the most skillful player is he who puzzles, checkmates and triumphs over his fellows.

With the intelligence of the Annexation Bill having passed Congress, has come to hand the inaugural address of President Polk, a document upon which much criticism, not over-friendly, has been spent. The various state documents of America are little relished in England; and a moment's consideration will show the reason. The British Premier's place is Parliament, where he personally answers questions, defends his conduct, or assails his antagonist. The President of America, on the contrary, is shut out of Congress. Instead of addressing that assembly, and through it the nation, *vis a vis*, on the events of the day, when the interest is high, and the subject exciting, he waits until anxiety cools or has entirely evaporated, and then, in a formal manner, traces, in a message, with tedious prolixity, what everybody knows.

The portion of the message which has given most offence, inasmuch as it denotes a "foregone conclusion," is his allusion to the Oregon territory. The right of America to that territory is assumed by the new President as a matter beyond dispute, at the very moment that the subject forms an anxious and protracted controversy between the two governments. People naturally say, "Can the new official have a proper sense of the deep responsibility of his office, when he thus commits himself at the very threshold?"

That Mr. Polk is correct in his assumption may be established hereafter, or it may not. But there is a palpable violation of good taste in so formal a commitment on the question. Mr. Polk's predecessor was not happy in imparting dignity to the office. It is to be hoped that the mantle of Washington will sit more gracefully on the shoulders on which it has now descended—but the commencement is perilous.

Connected with this topic may be mentioned the notice which Mr. Tyler's message on the slave trade has commanded in the House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel, it will be seen, pointedly referred to it, some one having conveniently put a question to him on the subject, the better to enable him to correct Mr. ex-President's errors in that document. Mr. Tyler blundered sadly in the matter of the free blacks taken to the West Indies; but there is too much reason to apprehend that his statements are correct respecting British capital being combined with American ingenuity in carrying out slavery through the medium of the Brazils. The Duke de Broglie has arrived in London, and the conference is now being held, which is to decide the future policy of England and France. It is understood, on all hands, that the substitute for the right of search which he proposes, is a blockade of the coast of Africa by the two powers, joined, of course, to the squadron of America already there for that purpose. The right of search in its most obnoxious form is thus given up; but the substitute, inadequate as the former system was, promises to be still more inefficient. The saints stir not with the right of search is